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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**STATE DEPARTMENT**  
**OF**  
**YOUTH SERVICES**

**For the Period**  
**Beginning July 1, 1983 and ending June 30, 1984**

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**STATE DOCUMENTS**

**Wade H. Shealy, Chairman**  
**Board of Youth Services**

**Harry W. Davis, Jr., Commissioner**

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**STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD**

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The Honorable Richard W. Riley  
Office of the Governor  
State of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Riley:

Submitted herein is the 1983-84 Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services for consideration by the Budget and Control Board. During this year of stability and accomplishment the Youth Services Board has endeavored to direct Departmental administration of programs as mandated in the Youth Services Act of 1981, which established a unified juvenile justice system for the State. In the formative years following consolidation, the basic organizational structure of the new Department was finalized and substantial long range planning accomplished. These processes completed, we have begun to look ahead toward innovative programmatic changes which are expected to reduce the number of youth entering the system through strong prevention and diversion initiatives while increasing non-institutional options for youth whose histories merit intensive intervention.

The Board is deeply appreciative of the General Assembly's continued awareness and support of juvenile justice programs in South Carolina, as evidenced by funding of the Marine Institute Program, a structured shelter facility and upgrades for our Field Services staff in the 1984-85 Appropriations Act. The Marine Institute Program has earned national recognition as an effective rehabilitative agent for habitual offenders and we look forward with great anticipation to this new resource for our most difficult youth. The structured group shelter reflects yet another step in the multi-phase plan to remove juveniles from adult jails in the State, an initiative which has enjoyed the firm support of your Office. These two new projects exemplify the substantial progress being made in juvenile justice services for South Carolina. Troubled youth, and ultimately the public, will be the beneficiaries.

In closing the Board acknowledges with gratitude the contributions of Commissioner Davis and his fine staff, who daily meet the challenges of providing services to a diversified population of at-risk youth. Their personal dedication to the rehabilitative goals of this Department leave every reason to expect that the large majority of adolescents who become involved in the justice system will mature into productive citizens for South Carolina.

Sincerely,

WADE H. SHEALY  
*Chairman*

The Honorable Richard W. Riley  
Office of the Governor  
State of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Riley:

The content of this Annual Report reflects both the ideas and the diligent efforts of Youth Services staff as they have endeavored to execute the mandate of providing quality justice services for South Carolina juveniles. I am deeply grateful for the initiative and dedication these employees display in the implementation of our diversified programs. Hand-in-hand with the daily operation of Agency programs is the overall direction and support provided by the Youth Services Board, through its Chairman, Mr. Wade Shealy, and the Juvenile Parole Board, chaired by Mr. Earl D. Scott, Esq. The insight and guidance of these two individuals and all of our Board members have contributed immeasurably to the success of Agency efforts in treating troubled youth.

I am pleased to be able to characterize 1983-84 as a year of stabilization, innovation, and progress for DYS. The process of revising all policies and procedures for the organizational divisions is near completion, reflecting accomplishment of a high priority task vital to the efficient administration of services in the reorganized Department. Critical among the revised policies are new disciplinary criteria for Institutional Programs which have led to greater incentives for positive behavior among confined youth and generally more humane, consistent management practices by staff.

We were pleased this year to have available the Holdover Room Program, sponsored by your Division of Public Safety, as an additional resource in the Pee Dee area for the Jail Removal Initiative. Another new resource was the federally funded Summer Youth Employment Training Program, which provided vital job skills training to disadvantaged and hard to place juveniles under DYS supervision. In the same vein we are working with Public/Private Ventures to secure additional employment opportunities for our clients. Prevention also is an area where private sector involvement with juvenile justice services is being encouraged, as evidenced by the McDonald Corporation's sponsorship of the "Double Dutch" youth activity program.

We look forward to another year of progress and pledge our continued commitment to the challenge of providing optimal services to the State's young people.

Very truly yours,

HARRY W. DAVIS, JR.  
*Commissioner*

## HISTORY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's modern juvenile justice system incorporates a comprehensive network of services geared toward rehabilitating delinquent youth. However, juvenile corrections originated as an offshoot of the adult system, and for many years its orientation was punitive rather than rehabilitative.

State recognition of the delinquency problem actually dates from 1875, when a wing of the state penitentiary was designated a "reformatory" to accommodate young boys. Between 1900 and 1920, three separate juvenile correctional institutions segregated by race and sex were established under auspices of the State Penal Board. Legislation enacted in 1946 placed management and operation of these facilities under the Board of State Industrial Schools. A Division of Placement and Aftercare, added in 1954, was empowered to authorize a child's release prior to the twenty-first birthday.

Although the Board of State Industrial Schools maintained administrative authority over the institutions, each functioned as a separate entity evidencing little coordination of effort. State funding was concentrated in physical improvements, and no resources were allocated to recruitment of professional staff. The result was a highly inadequate level of treatment and rehabilitation. Education programs remained outside the mainstream of the state instructional system since they received neither funding nor supervision from the Department of Education. While these deficiencies in operation and effectiveness were recognized increasingly by concerned citizens, reforms were not instituted until the late 1960's.

Legislation enacted during 1966 changed the name of the governing body to the Board of Juvenile Corrections, which, in the following year, appointed a State Director. Although the new Director was charged with the responsibility of centralizing and coordinating the administration of all units inclusive of integrating the operational facilities and divisions, no staffing was provided to his office. Integration was not accomplished until 1968, when a class action suit was prosecuted successfully in federal court. Court-ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 then freed access to federal funding through the Elementary and Secondary School Act, engendering major improvements in academic and vocational instruction. Concurrently, passage of the Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and related juvenile delinquency legislation authorized establishment of state law enforcement planning agencies. Task forces then were appointed to examine the problems of crime and delinquency and assess long and short term needs.

In 1969 the State Legislature responded to the issue of juvenile justice reform by creating an entirely new agency, the Department of Juvenile Corrections. The enabling legislation affirmed Placement and Aftercare



as a separate Division, which subsequently achieved Departmental status in 1971. Within the two new agencies, professional staff developed and implemented programs. During this time, the institutional population began to drop as a new thrust toward community-based services was initiated.

Legislation enacted during 1972 changed the name of the Department of Juvenile Corrections to Youth Services, and further stipulated its organization into two internal divisions: Juvenile Corrections, responsible for treating institutionalized children; and the Youth Bureau, responsible for implementation of community programs. A major focus of the Youth Bureau was the deinstitutionalization of status offenders in South Carolina.\* A substantial federal grant, awarded in 1975, funded support services and other community alternatives.

Further significant progress in services to delinquent youth was reflected in 1976 by passage of the Judicial Reform Act, which expanded the network of individual county family courts into a unified system operated by the state. This Act was amended during 1978 to provide that the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare administer intake and probation. In 1980, J P & A assumed the additional responsibility of detention/release decisions for children taken into custody by law enforcement.

Although the years of 1969-1980 represented substantial progress in assuring uniform and appropriate services to delinquent youth in South Carolina, it became widely recognized that the evolution of a two-Agency system had resulted in costly duplication of effort, particularly in the areas of administration and community programs. To remedy that inefficiency, the Legislature passed the Youth Services Act of 1981, merging Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and Youth Services into a single Department of Youth Services effective on October 1, 1981.

Cited in the enabling legislation were the following organizational and programmatic considerations: 1) the need to develop a single policy direction for juvenile justice; 2) the need to offer a comprehensive array of community-based treatment and prevention programs; 3) the need to combine management structures and supportive functions to avoid duplication and free resources for enhancement of services; 4) the need to eliminate the competition for funding inherent in a two-agency system; and 5) the need to present to the public a consistent and comprehensible system of juvenile justice services. The Youth Services Act created a Policy Board to guide the Department's administration of services and a separate and independent Juvenile Parole Board responsible for determining the time of release for institutionalized children. Descriptions of the two

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\* Status offenders are juveniles charged with offenses which would not be crimes if committed by an adult such as running away, incorrigibility, and truancy.

Boards, the Department's organizational components, and the range of services provided are included in following portions of this Report.

In addition to its organizational provisions the merger legislation embodies several major changes in the juvenile code. It prohibited the commitment of status offenders to the Department except for purposes of evaluation, and it increased from ten to twelve the minimum age for institutionalization of all other offenders. Age restrictions also were mandated for local jail detentions, requiring court orders for eleven and twelve year olds and abolishing such confinement for children under the age of eleven. Thus, the Youth Services Act of 1981 culminated twelve years of organizational, programmatic and legal reforms by creating a unified Department responsive to the treatment needs of individual children at any point of entry into the juvenile justice system.

### **THE STATE BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES**

The State Board of Youth Services is the governing body of the Department. It is comprised of one member from each of the State's six Congressional Districts, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Additionally, the State Superintendent of Education or his designee serves as an ex-officio voting member and the Supervising Chaplain of the Department as an ex-officio non-voting member. Thus the State Board has eight members of whom seven are voting members.

Members serve for terms of five years and until successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and cannot succeed himself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held monthly.

The Board maintains exclusive responsibility for Departmental policy. It is vested with the authority to hire a Commissioner and to delegate to the Commissioner management of Departmental affairs. The Board may enter into agreements with the governing bodies of other state agencies to accomplish more efficient management of programs, negotiate contracts and expend such public funds as necessary within the appropriated limit to carry out its responsibilities.

### **THE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD**

The Juvenile Parole Board is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the progress of children committed to the custody of the Board of Youth Services and making the decision to release or to revoke release. The Board consists of ten members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, including one from each of the six Congressional Districts and four from the State at-large. Members serve four year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and

cannot succeed himself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held at least monthly or as often as necessary to ensure that the case of each child committed to the Department's correctional facilities is considered on a quarterly basis.

The Parole Board has the authority to issue temporary and final discharges or release youth conditionally by prescribing certain conditions for their aftercare. To that end it is mandated to issue written guidelines for release consideration. By law, the Board may order restitution as a condition of release. During fiscal year 1983-84, the Board released 711 juveniles of which 503 were placed on conditional status.

## **THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

The administrative offices of the Department of Youth Services are located in downtown Columbia at 1122 Lady Street. The Department employs approximately 1,000 staff members, distributed throughout the state in regional and local offices as well as in Columbia at the institutional and administrative locations. Youth Services is mandated to provide a full range of juvenile justice services, including: prevention programming, detention/release screening; intake; probation supervision; aftercare supervision; restitution; community supportive functions; institutional treatment; and Interstate Compact administration. To respond to these broad responsibilities, the Department is divided into six organizational components: 1) Commissioner's Office; 2) Administration; 3) Community Programs; 4) Institutional Programs; 5) Education; and 6) Treatment Services. The functions of each are described below.

### **COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

The Commissioner, in conjunction with the State Board of Youth Services, develops and implements Departmental policy. He is charged with ensuring efficient management of the Department, and to that end bears ultimate responsibility for planning, organization, staffing, budgeting, reporting and day-to-day operations. Working closely with the Commissioner is a Deputy Commissioner, who oversees operational aspects of interrelated programs and activities for the Agency's major Divisions. He serves as Acting Commissioner when the Commissioner is absent, and is his chief advisor on policy development and organizational management.

Additional staff support for the Commissioner's Office includes an internal auditor, ombudsmen, a volunteer coordinator, a public information director, and an attorney, as well as executive and staff assistants. The internal auditor independently examines agency fiscal operations and policy to ensure conformity with State regulations and accepted accounting practices. Client services, related complaints, requests and recom-



mendations are the responsibility of agency ombudsmen who provide regular status reports to the Commissioner, recommend policy and procedural changes based on direct observations of trends, and act as agents in coordinating services with sister agencies.

The volunteer coordinator recruits volunteers and promotes their participation in all departmental programs. Realizing the diversity of talents potentially available through volunteers, an ongoing objective of the coordinator is to increase the variety of placements offered within Department.

The Department is also committed to promoting public awareness of juvenile justice programs in South Carolina. To that end, its public information director provides information to stimulate interest in agency activities and increase general knowledge of its responsibilities, objectives and policies. Information is disseminated in a variety of forms, including printed brochures and newsletters, newspaper articles, audio/visual media programs and personal appearances.

Because of DYS' inherent involvement in the judicial system, agency staff are constantly in need of legal advice. Therefore, an attorney has been added to the Commissioner's Office to provide legal interpretation, Court representation, and legislative review. He also is available to the Board, the Commissioner, and agency staff to review proposed policies as they relate to state and federal law.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Division provides primary support to the Commissioner and the Institutional, Educational, Community and Treatment components. Headed by an Assistant Commissioner, this Division encompasses four key sections critical to the day-to-day operations of the Department: Finance; Planning and Information Systems; Personnel and Staff Development; and Administrative Services. Administration is staffed by approximately 130 employees, comprising about thirteen percent of the Departmental workforce.

### *Finance*

The Finance Section, in providing DYS with a fiscally accountable management system for state-appropriated and federal funds encompasses three working units — Accounting, Purchasing and Budgeting. Accounting maintains records of expenditures and receipts and manages fiscal aspects of federal grants. The Purchasing Unit procures all goods and handles leases and contracts, while Budgeting monitors the Agency's overall funding status.

### *Planning and Information Systems*

The Planning and Information Section plays a lead role in the development of state-mandated programmatic, capital improvement and information technology plans, as well as proposal writing and grants management. Monitoring, evaluation and special research studies are among the other responsibilities of this Section, which also provides staff support to the Agency Budget and Research Committees. Central to performing all of these functions is maintenance of the Management Information System (MIS), an on-line client-tracking mechanism now in its fifth year of operation. MIS generates critical statistical information used throughout the Department for monitoring systems flow and activities, case management, grants and planning processes, routine reporting, and responses to demand information requests.

The Planning and Information Section also includes a four-station Word Processing Unit having cataloging and extended storage capacity. Word Processing generates in a timely and cost-efficient manner the majority of documents necessary for operation of the Department's Central Administrative Offices.

### *Personnel and Staff Development*

The Personnel and Staff Development Section consists of four units: Employee Relations, Staff Development, Operations and Recruitment. This section is responsible for a myriad of personnel management functions including: training, classification of positions, employee benefits, Agency-wide staff performance evaluation procedures and new employee orientation. All actions pertaining to human resource management are coordinated by Personnel. In addition to supporting Agency management, Personnel provides employee relations assistance to all staff.

### *Administrative Services*

The Administrative Services Section is organized into three basic units: Physical Plant, Food Services and Administrative Support Services. Physical Plant oversees implementation of permanent improvement programs, maintains the motor vehicle fleet, buildings, equipment and grounds of the Department, and manages the swine, beef and dairy herds. Food Services, under the direction of a dietician, is responsible for providing nutritional meals to the Department's residential population. Administrative Support Services incorporates Central Records, the Central Laundry and Supply Services.

Overall the Administrative Services Section has primary responsibility for maintaining over 100 automobiles, 100 buildings and 1,000 acres of land, as well as feeding and clothing a population averaging 550 residential clients on any given day.

## COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Community Programs Division, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, administers prevention, detention/release screening, intake, probation and aftercare supervision, restitution and community-based support services. For management purposes, the State is divided into six geographic regions which encompass the sixteen judicial circuits. Regional Directors manage services in each of these multi-county areas. Further, each judicial circuit or subdivision thereof is directed by a local counselor-in-charge. About 330 Agency employees, or approximately one-third of the Agency's work force, are assigned to Community Programs.

### *Prevention*

The Prevention Section focuses its efforts on deterring juvenile crime. A State Prevention Specialist provides statewide direction for this program area and oversees implementation of the State Prevention Plan. Additionally, prevention specialists are attached to each regional office and the larger family court offices. These staff members work with the local community to develop specific programs promoting delinquency prevention efforts in the home, school and community.

### *Twenty-Four Hour Detention/Release Screening*

The Department of Youth Services through its Community Programs Division is responsible for determining whether youth taken into custody by law enforcement should be confined in jail or released pending court appearance. To accomplish this responsibility in a uniform manner throughout the state certain criteria define those circumstances which justify detention. The criteria reflect guidelines concerning community protection, an orderly court process, and the safety of the child. Law Enforcement concurrence is required for release in the event that a child has been charged with a felony.

Twenty-four hour statewide coverage has necessitated recruitment of contractual agents for evening, weekend and holiday calls. These agents meet educational and age criteria, are subject to a criminal records check and must complete a sixteen hour training program. Answering services, beepers or direct call systems enable prompt communication between Departmental staff/agents and law enforcement agencies in each county. Law enforcement can reasonably expect response by a counselor or agent within one hour of notification.

Through intervention at the front end of the system, the Department is working toward the goal of eliminating jail detention except as a "last resort" alternative when a youth is judged to be a danger to himself or the community. During calendar year 1983 (January-December) 3,891 youth



were screened for preadjudicatory detention, and of those 2,386 (61%) were released to their parents or other appropriate community placements.

### *Intake*

Intake staff are available to provide immediate assistance when a child is taken into custody or brought to the attention of the Family Court. They offer crisis intervention counseling, conduct preliminary interviews with children and their families and make referrals for clients who exhibit special needs. When a child has been taken into custody, Intake is equipped to seek alternatives to detention or expedite court processing of the case. Law enforcement accounts for the majority of referrals to Intake, although cases also originate from parents, schools and social service agencies.

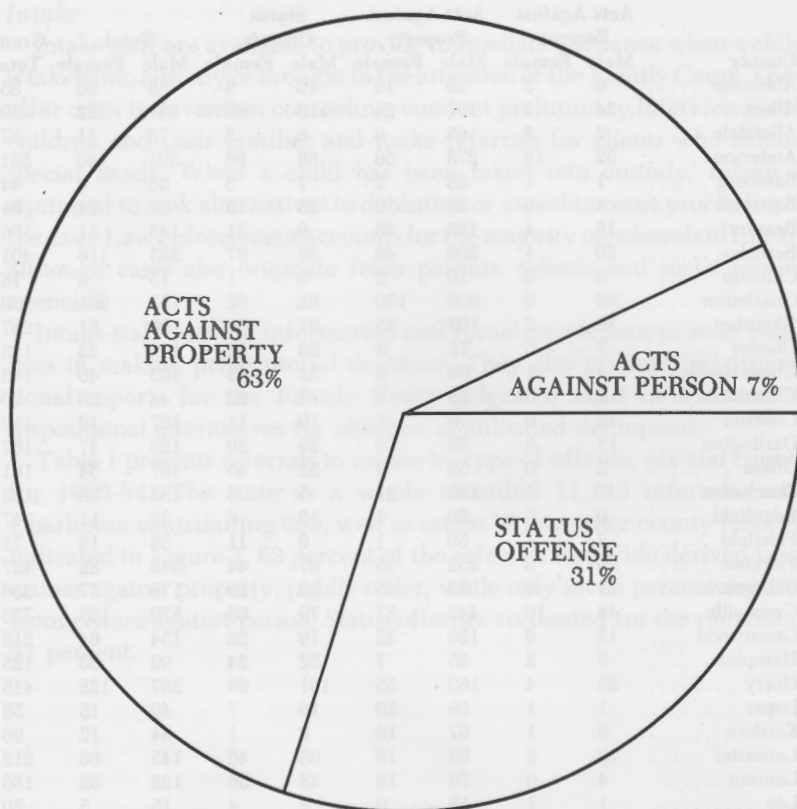
Intake staff provide information and recommendations to assist Solicitors in making prosecutorial decisions. They also prepare pre-dispositional reports for the Family Court judges to assist in selection of dispositional alternatives for children adjudicated delinquent.

Table I presents referrals to intake by type of offense, sex and county for 1983-84. The state as a whole recorded 11,145 referrals, with Charleston contributing 959, well in excess of any other county total. As indicated in Figure 1, 63 percent of the referrals statewide derived from crimes against property/public order, while only seven percent resulted from crimes against person. Status offenses accounted for the remaining 31 percent.

**TABLE I**  
**Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense,**  
**Sex, and County, FY 1984**

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offense		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abbeville .....	6	3	39	19	10	8	55	30	85
Aiken .....	24	1	197	24	116	97	337	122	459
Allendale .....	2	3	68	6	6	2	76	11	87
Anderson .....	32	18	273	56	86	66	391	140	531
Bamberg .....	1	1	28	2	7	5	36	8	44
Barnwell .....	4	0	38	9	25	15	67	24	91
Beaufort .....	13	4	123	26	9	21	145	51	196
Berkeley .....	20	1	206	48	59	67	285	116	401
Calhoun .....	0	0	10	2	5	1	15	3	18
Charleston .....	68	9	608	130	82	62	758	201	959
Cherokee .....	16	2	103	25	67	54	186	81	267
Chester .....	7	0	72	3	26	20	110	23	133
Chesterfield ...	4	1	69	6	32	33	105	40	145
Clarendon .....	2	0	29	3	13	23	44	26	70
Colleton .....	12	0	76	1	19	11	107	12	119
Darlington ....	18	6	73	12	29	29	120	47	167
Dillon .....	2	0	53	9	52	45	107	54	161
Dorchester ....	7	1	123	31	5	6	135	38	173
Edgefield .....	0	0	26	5	10	6	36	11	47
Fairfield .....	2	1	50	1	6	11	58	13	71
Florence .....	26	3	252	35	67	44	345	82	427
Georgetown ...	21	3	95	25	63	29	179	57	236
Greenville .....	48	10	443	87	79	66	570	163	733
Greenwood ....	12	0	123	32	19	32	154	64	218
Hampton .....	5	2	35	7	52	24	92	33	125
Horry .....	23	4	163	55	101	69	287	128	415
Jasper .....	1	1	29	10	10	7	40	18	58
Kershaw .....	9	1	67	10	8	1	84	12	96
Lancaster .....	13	2	99	19	33	46	145	66	212
Laurens .....	4	0	76	16	48	36	128	52	180
Lee .....	1	1	12	0	2	4	15	5	20
Lexington ....	20	0	278	66	110	174	408	240	648
McCormick ....	1	2	6	5	1	2	8	9	17
Marion .....	9	3	68	8	20	15	97	26	123
Marlboro .....	10	0	48	4	4	10	62	14	76
Newberry .....	3	0	28	7	79	60	110	67	177
Oconee .....	11	3	79	23	30	24	120	50	170
Orangeburg ...	12	0	149	23	23	20	184	43	227
Pickens .....	7	4	98	15	53	52	158	71	229
Richland .....	41	2	393	71	47	43	481	116	597
Saluda .....	1	0	8	3	8	3	17	6	23
Spartanburg ...	34	9	424	68	140	147	598	224	822
Sumter .....	7	3	156	25	39	50	202	78	280
Union .....	14	2	65	13	14	11	93	26	119
Williamsburg ..	9	0	30	3	0	4	39	7	46
York .....	19	2	283	38	33	51	335	91	426
Out Of State ...	11	1	117	23	30	39	158	63	221
TOTALS .....	612	109	5,893	1,109	1,777	1,645	8,282	2,863	11,145

**FIGURE 1**  
**Offense Involvement at Intake, Statewide, All Referrals**  
**FY 1984**



### *Probation and Aftercare*

Probation and aftercare counselors supervise youth placed on probation by the Family Court or discharged from institutions on conditional release status by the Juvenile Parole Board. These counselors work with the child to establish behavioral guidelines and set treatment objectives, monitor his progress in meeting the objectives, and make referrals as necessary to appropriate community programs. In the event that a child on probation must be institutionalized the counseling relationship is maintained through contact with Student Development staff at the residential campus.

During 1983-84, the average probation caseload statewide on any given day was 3,082, while that for parole (aftercare) was 448.



### *Restitution*

Legislation enacted in 1980 authorized the Family Court and the Juvenile Parole Board to impose restitution in the form of supervised community service or monetary reparation up to the amount of \$500.00. Accordingly, Youth Services has instituted a restitution program based on an accountability model and offering services responsive to victim, community and offender needs. The Department encourages use of restitution as a dispositional alternative to incarceration, and as a special or sole condition of probation/parole. Intake counselors may recommend that judges order restitution for probationers, while Community Programs staff may suggest through Student Development that the Parole Board order it as a condition of institutional release.

Fire stations, animal shelters, churches, recreation departments and law enforcement agencies are typical of the public and private non-profit organizations recruited as work sites for community service. Some of the sites utilized in 1983-84 included the Irmo Police Department (Lexington County), Riverbanks Zoo (Richland County), Charles Towne Landing (Charleston County), York County Museum (Rock Hill), the YWCA/YMCA (Sumter County), and the public schools of Horry County. The Juvenile Restitution Program in Charleston, a private organization, has provided technical assistance to the Department and coordinated efforts in that locale.

During calendar year 1983 (January-December) 1,711 juveniles statewide were ordered to make restitution including 688 in the monetary category, and 1,023 in the service category. Dollar amount ordered was \$120,979, while hours of service ordered were 60,362. A total of 1,037 juveniles successfully completed restitution obligations in this reporting period.

### *Community Support Services*

Community Support provides specialized ancillary services for the Community Programs Division. This section is responsible for administering the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Residential Care, Placement and St. Luke's Center.

*The Interstate Compact on Juveniles* reflects a cooperative agreement among the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Guam. In South Carolina, the Commissioner of the Department of Youth Services acts as its administrator, assuming responsibility for:

1. cooperative supervision of delinquents on probation or parole;
2. inter-state return of delinquents who have escaped or absconded;
3. inter-state return of non-delinquent runaways; and
4. such other measures for the protection of juveniles and the public as party states deem desirable to undertake cooperatively.

The Community Programs Division, through its Support Services Section, supervises daily operations relating to the Compact. During 1983-84, 83 probation and parole cases were accepted into South Carolina *from* other states, while 73 from South Carolina were transferred *to* other states. Some 224 runaways apprehended here were returned to homes out of state, and 165 South Carolina runaways were brought back to this state.

*Residential Care* oversees five Department-operated group homes and shelters as well as a special intensive program for chronic status offenders. In addition to these Agency group homes, the Department contracts with 15 group homes throughout the State to provide short and long-term placements. The Department-operated shelters include Hope House, primarily for runaways whose cases are being handled via the Interstate Compact, and Crossroads, a "walk-in" or self-referral shelter affiliated with the National Runaway Hotline. Hope House is centrally located in Columbia, while Crossroads in Charleston serves mainly the coastal area. These facilities provide normal subsistence requirements, medical care, crisis intervention counseling and general assistance in reuniting runaway children with their families. During 1983-84, Hope House and Crossroads together accepted 688 youth for services.

The Departmental group homes are Charleston Place for female clients, Greenville Boys Home, and Shenandoah, a co-educational facility located in Columbia. These homes provide a residential base for treatment programs which tap local resources for educational, recreational and health services. The goal during a child's three to six month stay is resolution of those interpersonal conflicts and behavioral problems which impair his functioning in the home setting. During 1983-84, a total of 170 children received services in Agency group homes.

The shelter and group home programs receive federal support through the Social Services Block Grant and Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds.

The Chronic Status Offender Program (CSOP) is a special, intensive treatment program for the repeat status offender whose needs have not been met in the home community. During their 50-day stays at CSOP residents participate in a variety of skills-building courses aimed at improving interpersonal skills and basic life skills, as well as counseling and regular academic work. Family involvement is considered a vital component of treatment, and every effort is made to ensure at least two therapeutic sessions during the child's stay. During 1983-84 a total of 93 admissions were recorded at the Chronic unit.

*Placement Services and Volunteerism* supports intake, probation and parole staff in securing alternative placements and coordinating volunteer services. Counselors based in each of the six Regional Offices recruit, screen and certify foster families, provide training and counseling as-

sistance, disburse monthly subsistence allowances, and arrange placements on a contractual basis in non-Agency group homes around the State. They also assist local Departmental offices in coordinating volunteer activities to enhance service delivery. During 1983-84 a total of 785 placements were made, including 230 to foster care and 555 to contractual group homes.

*St. Luke's Center*, located in Columbia, is a neighborhood center which provides recreational opportunities to youth and other age groups while serving as a channel of communication for the community at large. Referrals to St. Luke's originate from diverse sources including the youth themselves, families, schools, churches and various social agencies. Athletics, arts and crafts, and a day camp program are among activities available to young people and their families. In August, a team sponsored by the Center competed in the National Youth games held in Worcester, Massachusetts.

### *Camp Paupi-Win*

Each year the Community Division sponsors a special summer camp named "Paupi-Win" from an Indian word meaning laughter. The more than 100 campers, mostly 12 to 16 year olds, may reflect any level of community service from prevention to aftercare. Staffed primarily by DYS employees, the five-day camp program includes a wide variety of activities such as backpacking, canoeing, drama, and personal fitness. Employee enthusiasm for the project, coupled with generous donations of funds and goods by the public, have enabled Camp Paupi-Win to become an annual event eagerly anticipated by campers and staff alike.

Lee	2	2
Lexington	25	13
McCormick	2	3
Marion	13	7
Marberry	17	11
Newberry	14	2
Orange	26	3
Orangeburg	35	21
Pickens	35	15
Richland	107	35
Sabala	4	2
Spartanburg	131	46
Sumter	37	30
Union	17	14
Williamburg	9	4
York	67	30
Out of State	22	14
TOTALS	1,573	709

\*Willow Lake, John C. Richards, and Birchwood Campuses not listed.



## INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Institutional Programs Division, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, operates four facilities centrally located in Columbia. These include the Reception and Evaluation Center, which provides diagnostic services to children temporarily committed by the Family Court and three residential campuses which serve youth committed on final judicial orders. The Institutional Division also oversees recreational and religious services for its client population and includes a Public Safety Section responsible for security. Overall, the Division's staff incorporate about 420 employees accounting for more than 40% of the Departmental workforce. During 1983-84 the average daily population for all institutional programs was 551.

Table II provides a distribution of commitments to R&E and the three correctional facilities by county for fiscal year 1984. As one might expect Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg, South Carolina's most populous counties, contributed the largest numbers of youth to the institutional population. Figure 2 illustrates the proportions of temporary and final commitments attributable to crimes against person, property/public order, and status offenses. Only 10% of the R&E commitments, and 14% of those to the correctional facilities derived from offenses against persons, while in each case the large majority reflected crimes against property or public order.

The shelter and group home programs receive federal support through the Social Services Block Grant and Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds.

The Chronic Status Offender Program (CSOP) is a special, intensive treatment program for the repeat status offender whose needs have not been met in the home community. During their 30-day stays at CSOP residents participate in a variety of skill-building courses aimed at improving interpersonal skills and basic life skills, as well as counseling and regular academic work. Family involvement is considered a vital component of treatment, and every effort is made to ensure at least two therapeutic sessions during the child's stay. During 1983-84 a total of 98 admissions were recorded at the Chronic unit.

Placement Services and Volunteerism supports intake, probation and parole staff in securing alternative placements and coordinating volunteer services. Counselors based in each of the six Regional Offices recruit, screen and certify foster families, provide training and counseling as

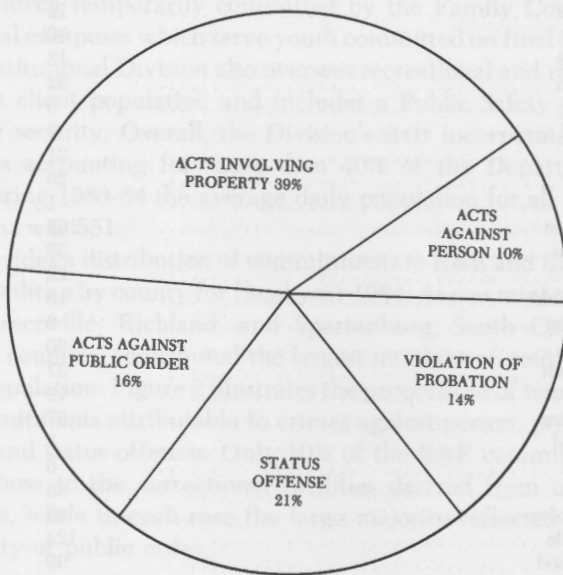
**TABLE II**  
**Commitments to Institutional Programs by County, FY 1984**

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Correctional* Facilities
Abbeville	12	3
Aiken	90	28
Allendale	13	4
Anderson	52	22
Bamberg	9	5
Barnwell	9	3
Beaufort	21	10
Berkeley	26	10
Calhoun	1	0
Charleston	102	86
Cherokee	39	22
Chester	22	9
Chesterfield	16	5
Clarendon	9	1
Colleton	30	14
Darlington	37	16
Dillon	19	8
Dorchester	27	22
Edgefield	8	0
Fairfield	6	4
Florence	68	31
Georgetown	35	11
Greenville	124	62
Greenwood	39	17
Hampton	13	3
Horry	74	23
Jasper	1	0
Kershaw	21	12
Lancaster	52	18
Laurens	13	6
Lee	3	2
Lexington	29	18
McCormick	2	5
Marion	15	7
Marlboro	17	11
Newberry	14	2
Oconee	26	3
Orangeburg	39	23
Pickens	26	5
Richland	107	35
Saluda	4	2
Spartanburg	131	49
Sumter	57	30
Union	17	14
Williamsburg	9	4
York	67	30
Out of State	22	14
TOTALS	1,573	709

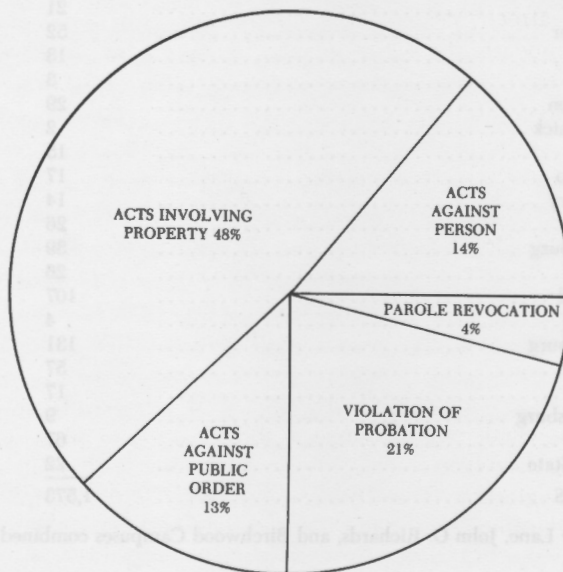
\*Willow Lane, John G. Richards, and Birchwood Campuses combined.

**FIGURE 2**  
**Offense Involvement of Institutional Commitments, Statewide FY 1984**

RECEPTION AND  
EVALUATION CENTER



CORRECTIONAL  
FACILITIES





### *Reception and Evaluation Center*

Reception and Evaluation offers a comprehensive array of diagnostic services for clients committed temporarily pending dispositional outcomes in the Family Court. According to State law, an evaluation at R&E must precede commitment to a juvenile correctional facility and the evaluation period may not exceed 45 days.

The evaluation process includes medical, psychological, educational and vocational assessments and, where indicated or requested dental or psychiatric examinations. Classroom instruction also is provided to ensure that school attendance credits are not forfeited. The Center has a special program for status offenders designed to minimize exposure to the system by physical separation from non-status offenders and completion of services within the shortest feasible time frame.

All children return to the committing court with a complete written evaluation including dispositional recommendations. In these recommendations staff make every effort to encourage the use of community-based programs rather than long-term institutionalization. During 1983-84, 1,623 children were admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

### *Residential Campuses*

The residential campuses, Willow Lane, John G. Richards, and Birchwood house and treat youth judicially committed on final orders until their release by the Parole Board. During 1983-84 a total of 766 youth were admitted to these facilities, with stays averaging six months.

Campus assignment of youth is based upon age, sex, type of offense, and treatment needs. Willow Lane, the only co-educational campus, accommodates the entire female population and male offenders under age sixteen. John G. Richards houses older male property offenders. Birchwood offers special intensive services to older males charged with crimes against person as well as those who evidence severe emotional disturbance, and receives on a transfer basis youth who exhibit serious assaultive behavior while assigned to another campus. Birchwood also accommodates the small number of youth tried as adults in the Court of General Sessions, including 15 who were admitted during 1983-84. These youth remain with the Agency until they reach the age of seventeen and then are transferred to the Department of Corrections to complete the remainder of their sentences.

Although somewhat diversified in function because of the uniqueness of their client populations, the three campuses share a philosophy of treating the whole child by addressing his physical and spiritual as well as psychological, social and educational needs. Multi-disciplinary treatment teams develop plans for and with the student to accomplish resolution of specific problems or deficits, identification and completion of pre-release goals, and preparation for community re-entry. Treatment plans are

based on the premise of providing institutionalized students with the opportunity to learn social, academic and vocational skills while developing realistic self-concepts. Team members monitor student progress closely during the stay, maintaining contact with the Parole Section, the community counselor, the child's family and when necessary, placement specialists to facilitate a successful community readjustment.

### *Recreational Services*

Recreation Staff conduct general and therapeutic programs for students assigned to the correctional facilities. All students receive these services on a regular basis. Recreational programs currently are under the direction of the Campus Directors at each institution and staff is supplemented by college interns and volunteers, who contribute to both the quality and quantity of services.

General activities such as sports, games, crafts, and special outings structure leisure time and foster learning experiences important to the rehabilitation of students. Additionally, a Recreational Interests and Skills Assessment (RISA) is completed on each student to guide treatment planning. Therapeutic recreation programs then may be prescribed to meet specific needs of individuals or small groups.

### *Chaplaincy*

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive religious program for its children. Under direction of the supervising Chaplain, Chaplains are assigned to each of the four correctional facilities. All are seminary graduates with specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Children may select from a wide range of religious activities, including formal church services on campus and religious programs in the community. They also are provided printed religious material subsidized through solicitation of free literature and correspondence Bible study courses. The Chaplain maintains close contact with the child's religious advisor at home to facilitate long-term adjustment upon return to the community religious sector. Additionally, Chaplains offer spiritual counseling and consolation to students and their families as well as Agency staff in times of sickness, sorrow or death. Chaplains also are involved closely with the volunteer program in the institutions.

### *Public Safety*

The functions of the Public Safety Division include: perimeter security of the institutions; internal security; employee identification and background checks; student identification; transportation; and emergency preparedness.



Public Safety officers provide twenty-four hour perimeter surveillance of the institutions and property. Mobile patrol radio units operate continuously to ensure the physical security of the campuses and function in the apprehension of runaway students from the institutions with assistance from the State Law Enforcement Division and local authorities. During 1983-84, the rate of apprehension for runaways was nearly 100 percent. The Division also has promoted public awareness by establishing a positive relationship with the surrounding community.

The Identification Unit of Public Safety fingerprints and photographs all students at Institutional intake. These records are retained for a reasonable period and then destroyed if the student does not return to Agency custody. It also provides employee identification cards and other data as necessary.

Public Safety is responsible for Departmental emergency preparedness, and in the event of a man-made or natural disaster, directs staff response. Examples of situations which might require activation of the emergency preparedness plan include: potential mass arrests of children; weather related emergencies; and institutional disturbances.

## EDUCATION

The Department of Youth Services is designated by law as a school district which operates a twelve month comprehensive educational program for its institutional population. This program is directed by a superintendent of education, whose role in the Agency organizational structure is analogous to that of an assistant commissioner. The Department's Policy Board functions as the Board of Trustees for the district in all administrative matters, including the receipt and expenditure of funds. The State Superintendent of Education, whose designee serves as an *ex officio* member of the Board, administers the standards related to academic and vocational training, including those governing certification of the seventy-seven member staff. A Defined Minimum Program for Youth Services has been developed to reflect these standards.

The provision of educational services for all students committed to the Department is a vital component of the treatment process. Willow Lane Junior High School offers seventh through ninth grade subjects, and Birchwood High School provides secondary courses. The Willow Lane Junior High School Annex, attached to the Reception and Evaluation Center has the responsibility of conducting an evaluation to assess the student's educational needs and recommending a specific educational plan, while ensuring the maintenance of school attendance credits. Upon final commitment the student is further evaluated, placed in an individualized program commensurate with his functional level and needs, and allowed to progress at his own pace. The identification of handi-



capped students for assignments to special education resource classes is an important aspect of the overall school program.

A broad range of educational curriculums in the schools is designed to meet remedial and regular requirements of: 1) students who will not be returning to school but need educational skills; 2) students needing Carnegie unit courses to return to the public schools; and 3) older students who do not plan to return to public school and need GED preparatory courses. Adjunct programs include driver education, general educational development, career education, vocational education (including twelve trade courses), and learning laboratories in the areas of reading and mathematics.

Supplemental funding for educational programs was derived federally through Chapter I and Chapter II monies for disadvantaged youth and the provisions of 94-142 for handicapped clients. Additionally the State Department of Education administers an allotment for library resources.

Under a special federal grant and in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, a pre-apprenticeship carpentry program was developed for students sixteen years or older who did not plan to return to a public high school when released from the Department. This program differed from the regular vocational carpentry program in that the ten selected students were transported to a local carpenters union training site where they received eight hours of instruction five days each week from two union carpenters. Once students completed the six-month training program the objective was to place them in a job as apprentice carpenters.

Education also coordinates the vocational adjustment classes, vocational counseling, and vocational assessment services offered to DYS students through the Vocational Rehabilitation Facility located at Birchwood High School.

## **TREATMENT SERVICES**

Treatment Services, headed by Assistant Commissioner, administers treatment for youth in the Department's Institutional and Community Programs. The Division is comprised of Institutional Psychology, Institutional Medical Services, Community Psychology, Parole Services, After-care Violation Hearings and the Substance Abuse Program. An ongoing basic responsibility of Treatment Services is the continuation of contacts with the Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop cooperative strategies for treating emotionally handicapped and mentally retarded youth. The highly trained and specialized permanent staff of this Division constitute about four percent of the total Agency workforce.

### *Institutional Psychology*

Institutional Psychology is staffed by five full-time six part-time psychologists, three of whom are on contract from the University of South Carolina. The Section offers a wide range of services to institutionalized youth including: 1) psychological evaluations of all those committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center; 2) identification of mentally-handicapped youth for in-depth evaluations and special staffing with the Department of Mental Retardation for appropriate placement; 3) assessments of youth committed to the residential campuses geared toward planning treatment programs; 4) individual/group/family psychotherapy for the residential campus population; 5) input for special staffings of youth with particular problems; 6) 24-hour crisis intervention services by on-call psychologists and psychiatrists.

Institutional Psychology also coordinates services with the administrative heads of both programmatic divisions and encourages programs that involve mentally or emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded students. The staff further acts as Agency liaison with appropriate counterparts in the South Carolina Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to facilitate treatment both for the institutional population and for those students who will require services upon release. Additionally, personnel conduct training sessions for professional and paraprofessional employees, and assist in the required new employee orientation held by the Agency Training Unit.

### *Medical Services*

The Medical Section is responsible for the total medical, psychiatric and dental care of resident students. Upon admission each student receives a physical examination which includes vision and hearing tests, a pregnancy test for females and screening for scoliosis, tuberculosis and venereal disease. Medical problems are diagnosed and treated by contractual family practice physicians or referred to specialists if indicated. Psychiatric services also are offered on a contractual basis on referral.

A central Infirmary serves all four institutional facilities on a 24-hour seven day per week basis. The Dental Clinic is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays, with emergency call provided. The permanent medical staff consists of a nurse practitioner, a dentist, a dental assistant, four RN's, two LPN's and office personnel.

### *Community Psychology*

Community Psychology is staffed by four full-time psychologists, a social worker and three part-time graduate assistants. Additionally, psychologists throughout the state utilized on a "fee for services rendered" basis. The mission is to provide specialized assistance to community-based



counselors in an effort to prevent the repetition of delinquent behavior among their clients and reduce the incidence of institutionalization.

The Section offers community evaluation as a less costly alternative to Reception and Evaluation Center commitment. In addition to being cost effective, community-based evaluations have the advantage of greater family involvement and more ready access to information about the child from local sources. Community psychologists also provide or assist field counselors in obtaining appropriate services for youth and carry out such treatment as may be recommended by the Parole Board or institutional staff for students returning to the community sector. The primary mode of treatment in the community is family therapy to improve the parent-child relationship and thereby reduce the need for Agency intervention.

### *Parole Services*

The Parole Section, under supervision of a Director, includes six Student Development Counselors, two assigned to each residential campus. These counselors function as liaisons between institutional and community-based staff, acting in consultation with the students' treatment teams and aftercare counselors to coordinate pre and post-commitment goals. Student Development Counselors also have the responsibility of preparing and presenting cases to the Parole Board for release consideration. The total number of cases presented to the Board for quarterly progress review in 1983-84 was 1,391.

The preparation of cases and Parole Board actions on cases reflect written guidelines established as mandated by the Youth Services Act of 1981 and adopted by the Board that October. The guidelines weigh the seriousness of the committing offense, the juvenile's overall judicial history and his behavior since institutionalization in identifying "zones" of months for the institutional stay. Each "zone" is a range, and the Board may elect to release a student early or detain the student longer than originally recommended in the presence of mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

### *Aftercare Violation Hearings*

A Hearings Officer assigned to the Treatment Division is responsible for conducting probable cause hearings when a juvenile is alleged to have violated the terms of conditional release. If probable cause is established, the juvenile may be referred for formal proceedings before the Parole Board. During 1983-84, 94 preliminary hearings were held; the Board subsequently revoked parole in 40 cases and amended the conditional release rules in four others.



### *Substance Abuse Services*

The Program Coordinator for Substance Abuse Services is responsible for the planning, development, implementation and coordination of substance abuse prevention, education and treatment programs in the Institutional and Community Divisions. Through contractual agreement with the Lexington-Richland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council a full range of assessment, treatment and referral services is provided for the students at the correctional facilities. Additionally, a comprehensive alcohol and drug education curriculum is offered within the DYS school system.

### **VOLUNTEERISM AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES.**

The South Carolina Department of Youth Services embraces the concept that volunteers can play an important role in the treatment of juvenile offenders and the general operations of the agency. They are not substitutes for staff members, but they strengthen and enhance the existing programs. The Agency is committed to maintaining a full scale volunteer program which includes recruiting, screening, training, evaluation and recognition. During this past year, 1,688 volunteers provided 42,915 hours of vital service in areas such as religion, education, counseling, recreation, sponsorship and medicine.

In institutional programs, Chaplains use volunteers for religious programs. Each year, the Southern Baptist Convention sponsors student summer missionaries from different parts of the country to work with the youth for ten weeks. Social workers, teachers, parole staff, recreation staff and nurses use volunteers and interns in counseling, tutoring, recreation, teaching culinary skills and assisting at the infirmary. Church and civic groups often sponsor a cottage or an entire campus for recreational activities, parties, meals or worship services.

In the community, each regional office has staff members promoting the use of volunteers and interns. Volunteers and interns are used in professional services, tutoring and counseling. They serve as coaches and committee members for the United States Youth Games and Advisory Board members for St. Luke's Center. Volunteers also function as monitors at more than 400 restitution sites statewide; last year these monitors supervised over 600 youth in a total of 38,492 service hours.

Donations to both the community and institutional programs help Departmental clients in many ways. During 1983-84, over \$34,000 in cash donations were received enabling youth in the community to participate in summer camp and the Youth Games and certain institutionalized youth to attend Boy Scout camp. Merchandise donations ranged from clothing, Christmas gifts and books to items and supplies for camping needs. Thirteen publishing companies have given approximately

\$200,000 worth of books to the agency. These efforts have a positive effect on the youth attitudes toward the community, making them aware that people outside of the juvenile justice system care about their well-being.

The Department of Youth Services held an agency-wide reception in May honoring its many faithful volunteers. This recognition coincided with National Volunteer Week. More than 200 volunteers and staff members attended and many outstanding volunteers received certificates from the Governor's Office. Agency support for the volunteer program was evident by staff's excellent participation in the recognition activities.

Table III presents more detailed information about volunteer utilization including the type of services rendered, number of volunteers, hours of service and an accounting of merchandise and cash donations.

**TABLE III**  
**Volunteer Utilization 1983-1984**

I. Individual Services	Number of Volunteers	Number of Hours
Religious Programs .....	240	5,397
Student Missionaries .....	5	1,720
Counseling (pastoral & secular) .....	49	2,143
Education .....	78	3,280
College Interns .....	48	8,735
Recreational Activities .....	66	1,860
Alcoholics Anonymous .....	4	64
Sponsorship .....	118	4,829
Infirmary Assistance .....	1	100
Secretary .....	3	379
Professional Services .....	23	280
School Assembly Program .....	10	20
Hair Stylist .....	23	23
Fashion Extravaganza .....	37	100
Coaches for U. S. Youth Games .....	13	1,404
U. S. Youth Games Committee .....	34	1,632
Advisory Board for St. Lukes Center .....	14	200
Eye Care (Lion's Club) .....	2	5
	<u>768</u>	<u>32,171</u>
II. Group Services		
Group Sponsorship of activities .....	820	10,544
(includes religion, recreation, fellowship and outings)		
Groups presenting programs .....	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>
	920	10,744
 TOTAL, INDIVIDUAL & GROUP SERVICES ...	<u>1,688</u>	<u>42,915</u>
III. Restitution Site Monitors .....	<u>400</u>	<u>38,492</u>
IV. Donations of Cash and Merchandise	Number of Donors	Estimated or Actual Dollar Value
Cash Donations (For DYS Summer Camp, U. S. Youth Games, Boy Scout Camp & Christmas Gifts)	500+	\$ 34,281
Merchandise Donations (Books, Bibles, Christmas gifts, cards, food, recreation equipment, games, clothes, door prizes, etc.) .....	922	\$231,807
TOTAL DONATIONS .....	<u>1,422+</u>	<u>\$266,088</u>



## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1983-84

During fiscal year 1983-84, efforts were made both to enhance the network of services already in place and introduce positive innovations. Following are some highlights accomplished by each Division:

### *Commissioner's Office*

The Commissioner and the Agency attorney proposed several pieces of juvenile justice related legislation which were introduced in the General Assembly and passed into law during the 1984 session. Further, additional funds were requested and granted for a Marine Institute Program, upgrades of the field counselor positions, and to increase the juvenile correctional officer staff at the institutions.

Under specialized functions within the Commissioner's Office, the auditor performed 33 reviews, reporting findings to the Commissioner and appropriate Agency managers. Through the Ombudsmen, new child protection policies were instituted to ensure expedient, thorough review of client complaints. In addition, the number and types of children receiving exit interviews prior to their release from institutional programs were increased, allowing for more diverse client input into agency programs.

Public Information efforts this year focused on the development and distribution of updated materials about the Agency including a staff newsletter, *DYSstribute*, a brochure on Agency programs, display items, a slide show and television public service spots used to recruit emergency foster parents. The public service spots received special recognition by the American Correctional Association at the 1984 national conference. The public information director also spearheaded Agency involvement in the South Carolina Healthstyle campaign.

### *Administration*

A major accomplishment of the Administrative Division was completion of its new Policies and Procedures Manual. The Finance Section received a "clean" audit from the State Budget and Control Board. Through Planning and Information Systems, the Agency continued to seek federal and other non-state funds to augment its services. This year grant awards included the Social Services Block Grant supporting Agency group homes, Homeless and Runaway Youth Act funding for shelters, several educational grants for school programs and numerous small grants for technical assistance and training from the Governor's Office. Further, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention monies were awarded through the Governor's Office for a new diversion program, "Juveniles and the Law" which will operate in 13 counties during 1984-85. Planning and Information Systems also began upgrading its automated Management Information System to meet new state standards.

A major effort by the Administrative Services Section resulted in various aesthetic improvements to institutional buildings and grounds. The Personnel Section, working in conjunction with State Personnel, contributed a new system for certifying the Agency's juvenile correctional officer staff. Certification is expected to result in increased levels of competency and professionalism in services to the residential population.

### *Community Programs*

Among special events this year, Community Programs sponsored its annual summer camp for more than 120 clients, while St. Luke's Center sent a large contingent of youth to compete at the National Youth Games in Worcester, Massachusetts. Further, two hundred youth under DYS supervision were accepted into the federally supported Summer Youth Employment Training Program, which provides vital job skills training and income opportunities to disadvantaged, hard-to-place juveniles.

The Department's prevention specialists continued their efforts to infuse law related education concepts into social studies curriculums of elementary and middle schools by conducting awareness programs and teacher training workshops for school districts in sixteen counties. To strengthen linkages with the private sector, a state public/private partnership conference was convened on Law Day in May. Co-sponsoring this event were the American Legion, the Department of Education, the South Carolina Bar Foundation, and the Law-Related Education Coordinating Committee. Additionally, prevention staff coordinated with the March of Dimes to conduct five workshops which trained volunteers to lead parenting seminars and sponsored nine "youth speak out" forums in conjunction with various community organizations. Community prevention activities also included the Department's co-sponsorship of Double Dutch rope jumping competitions with McDonalds' restaurants and the YWCA in seven low country counties.

### *Institutional Programs*

Recognizing that poor behavior may be linked to the intake of non-nutritious foods, Institutional Programs successfully altered the dietary program for its residential clients to include nutritional snacks such as fruits or nuts and improve daily menu offerings by reducing salt and sugar levels. Addressing other health concerns, a no-smoking policy also was instituted for the residential population.

Willow Lane Campus proudly notes the achievement of its Explorer troop, a career-oriented division of the Boy Scouts. These youth successfully completed a program of visitation and service to the elderly. Another project involved provision of first-aid and ushering assistance during the University of South Carolina football season, as well as for the

Columbia Mets baseball team. These and other accomplishments led to their selection as second runner-up for Post of the Year within the nine-county Indian Waters Council.

### *Education*

The Education Division has installed computers at Youth Services schools. These computers provide remediation in basic math, while maintaining a listing of each child by his/her problem areas and level of progress. First indication is that the computer math program works very well for the students.

Education is proud to report on the academic progress of its students, who over the past nine years, have earned 52 high school diplomas and 261 GED certificates. The majority of students in the Chapter I Program gain one month academically for each month of the institutional stay.

### *Treatment Services*

The Treatment Division and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health negotiated a mutual policy and procedure for youth who are of common concern to both Agencies. Treatment Services also formed a Special Needs Advocacy Committee (SNAC) to review interdisciplinary staffing results, monitor length of institutionalization and identify the clients' special needs. Through its Community Psychology Section, the Division increased significantly the level of psychological services available to family courts in the state.

These accomplishments are reflective of the Department's commitment to reach beyond its mandated functions in developing new approaches to resolve the problem of juvenile delinquency. The Department is proud of its record of achievement in 1983-84 and anticipates a productive new year of services to the youth of South Carolina.



## GOALS FOR 1984-85

During the coming year, the South Carolina Department of Youth Services will continue in its efforts for the provision of optimal services to the youth of this state. Toward achieving this overall goal, each organizational component has identified specific priorities which are as follows:

A priority for *Administration* in the maintenance area is upgrading farm operations by improvements to facilities and machinery. Efforts also will be directed toward a comprehensive upgrading of all institutional grounds through planting of trees, grass and shrubbery. New sidewalks and road repaving are related objectives.

Information Technology goals for 84-85 include automation of purchase orders in finance as well as preventive maintenance schedules for permanent improvements and automotive records in physical plant. In the training unit, an effort is underway to finalize a job/task validation study which will be used to document the physical, mental and educational requirements set by the Department for employees in residential care facilities performing specific duties. During 1984-85, the Planning and Information Section will complete a comprehensive update of the Department's Client Management Information System, which will include enhancement of existing automated processing software and increased data storage and retrieval capabilities.

*Community Programs* in the prevention area will endeavor to expand law-related education offerings in public schools and sponsor additional Youth Speak-Outs while beginning a new emphasis on parenting skills. Further progress in reducing the number of jail detentions through the introduction of new alternatives such as a structured group shelter and continued use of the holding room concept is anticipated for 1984-85. At the Intake level, increased availability of diversion options such as arbitration and the Juveniles and the Law program, which together will operate in seventeen counties, should reduce the number of first offenders who undergo judicial processing.

Ongoing Community Program goals include monitoring and expanding restitution activity to ensure that service standards are met, increasing the number of referrals and acceptances to the Summer Youth Employment Training Program, and repeating a survey of probationers' parents to assess their perceptions of services being provided to their children. Efforts also will continue to balance and reduce probation/aftercare caseloads and introduce a new treatment format focusing on pro-social skills.

Within residential support services, skills building will replace behavior modification in Agency group homes as the primary treatment modality and an innovative new program, the Marine Institute, will be available contractually for selected habitual offenders who otherwise might be institutionalized.

The *Institutional Programs Division* has set four major goals for 1984-85. The Division's renewed commitment to quality treatment will necessitate continuing recruitment of qualified employees to staff a program emphasizing therapeutic services as well as supervision and subsistence needs. Integrally linked to staff development is perpetuating and enhancing the treatment concept of developing the "whole" child by addressing physical fitness, nutritional concerns, mental health and spiritual well being. A third goal will be continued progress in reducing the general institutional population through preventive treatment and further curtailment of maximum security confinement except in cases of extreme need. Finally, preparation for community re-entry and family involvement in the therapeutic process will require improved coordination of services among the Institutional, Treatment, Community and Education Divisions.

*Education* staff will seek to expand special education services, improve physical education offerings, continue implementation of a law-related education curriculum and extend substance abuse education to all students. They also will initiate basic computer instructional programs in the Chapter I reading laboratories and improve orientation for students/staff. In addition, a food service program is being established at Willow Lane Jr. High. The two-hour block is designed to introduce high school age students to the mushrooming industry of fast food service. Students will receive instruction on basic foods and nutrition and participate in on-site observation of local establishments.

*Treatment Services* in its Medical Unit will provide more opportunities for in-service training to its staff members. Primary goals for the Dental Unit are to emphasize dental health education and to extend more routine treatment overall.

Community Psychology anticipates increases in the number of case management consultations, family therapy groups, interagency programs and treatment team staffings, clinic days in the family courts, and assistance to the Agency Training Section. Institutional Psychology will concentrate on restructuring their section, improving services to the Reception and Evaluation Center, increasing input into program planning, increasing the availability of individual and family therapy, assessment, consultation and research, and expanding treatment, monitoring and placement efforts for special needs clients.

Parole Services will continue to facilitate the flow of communication between institutional and field staff, and strive to improve working relationships with the Family Courts. Substance Abuse Services has identified goals of strengthening linkages between DYS county and local alcohol and drug commissions, expanding the use of Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous as support groups for institutionalized

clients, developing a system of referral to local Narcotics and Alcoholics Anonymous groups for clients being returned to the community and establishing a progress monitoring capability for youth with severe substance abuse problems.

Through the continued leadership and commitment of the Youth Services Board, the Commissioner, and Departmental staff the goals set for 1984-85 will enhance the quality of services available to youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. In delivering these services the Department will maintain both an attitude of pride in past accomplishments and a progressive outlook for the future, ever cognizant of the importance of its role in developing capable young people.

Ms. Gloria Y. Leary, Esquire . . . . . Columbia, South Carolina

Reverend Jerry Wolff . . . . . Winnsboro, South Carolina

Dr. Charlie G. Williams, State . . . . . Columbia, South Carolina  
Superintendent of Education (ex-officio)

Reverend Morace B. Youngblood . . . . . Columbia, South Carolina  
Chaplain (ex-officio)

APPENDIX





**MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD  
OF  
YOUTH SERVICES  
1983-1984**

Mr. Wade H. Shealy, *Chairman* ..... Simpsonville, South Carolina

Dr. Sylvia Weinberg, *Vice Chairman* ..... Manning, South Carolina

Mr. Michael D. Glenn, *Secretary* ..... Anderson, South Carolina

Reverend Alonzo W. Holman ..... Charleston, South Carolina

Ms. Gloria Y. Leevy, Esquire ..... Columbia, South Carolina

Reverend Jerry Wolff ..... Winnsboro, South Carolina

Dr. Charlie G. Williams, State ..... Columbia, South Carolina  
Superintendent of Education (*ex-officio*)

Reverend Horace B. Youngblood ..... Columbia, South Carolina  
Chaplain (*ex-officio*)

**MEMBERS OF THE  
STATE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD  
1983-1984**

Mr. Earl Danny Scott, *Chairman* . . . . West Columbia, South Carolina  
Mr. Curtis Benbow, *Vice Chairman* . . . . . Charleston, South Carolina  
Dr. Dill D. Beckman, *Secretary* . . . . . Columbia, South Carolina  
Dr. William L. Arthur . . . . . Columbia, South Carolina  
Mrs. Jo Bell . . . . . Greenville, South Carolina  
Mr. James P. Coggins, Jr. . . . . Newberry, South Carolina  
Mr. Wallace D. Connor, Esquire . . . . . Kingstree, South Carolina  
Mrs. Leola Dewitt . . . . . Florence, South Carolina  
Rev. Z. L. Grady . . . . . Charleston, South Carolina  
Ms. Linda J. Pearson . . . . . Enoree, South Carolina



# EXECUTIVE STAFF FY 1983-1984

*Commissioner* ..... Harry W. Davis, Jr.

*Deputy Commissioner* ..... Michael Grant LeFever

*Assistant Commissioner for Administration* ..... Norwood I. Church

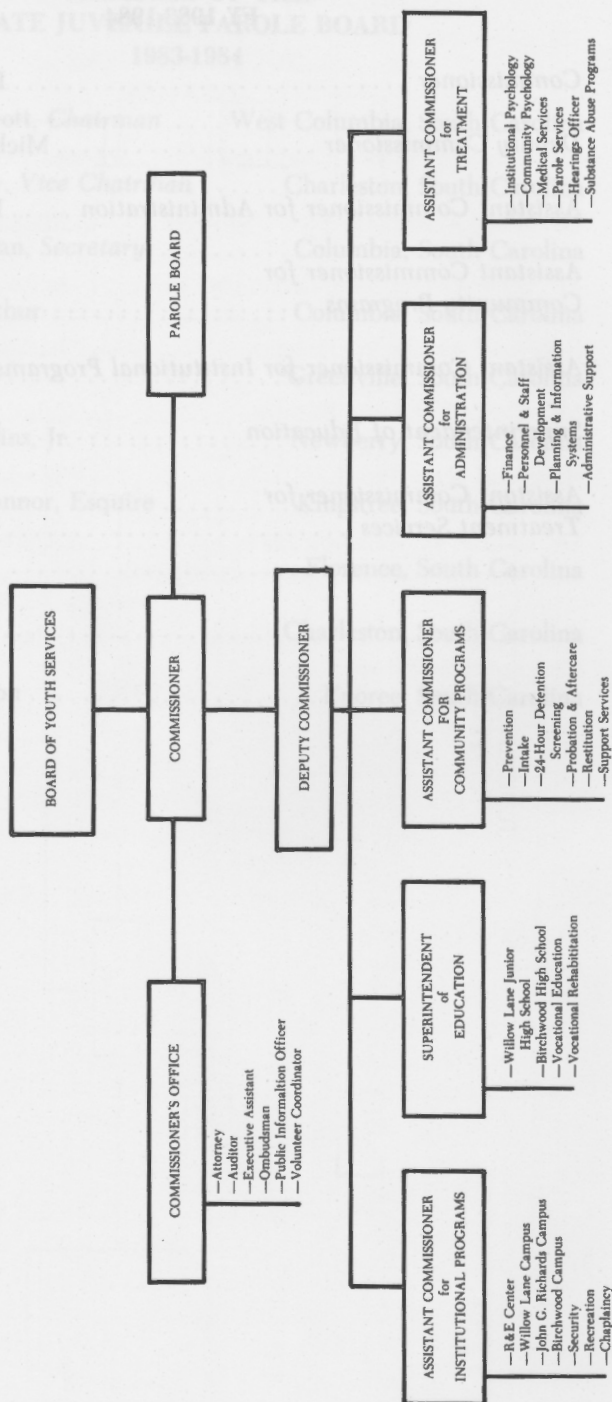
*Assistant Commissioner for  
Community Programs* ..... Joe E. Benton, Jr.

*Assistant Commissioner for Institutional Programs* .. John E. Moore

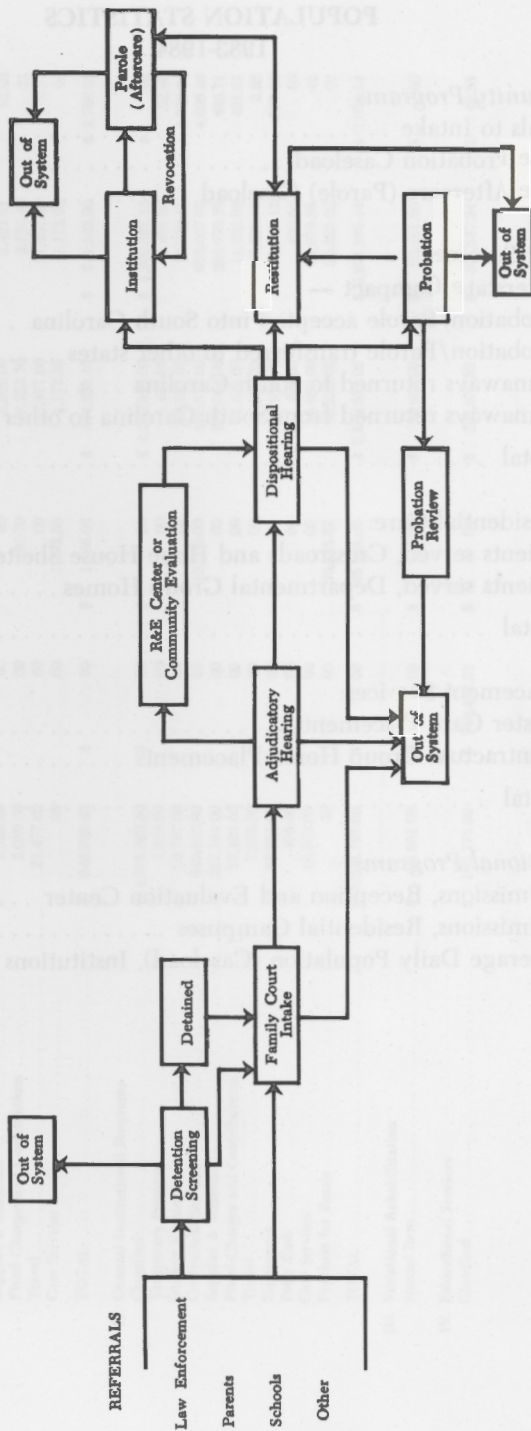
*Superintendent of Education* ..... Dr. J. Blaine Kollar

*Assistant Commissioner for  
Treatment Services* ..... Dr. Sandra Hamlin

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
FY 1983-84



# JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART





# POPULATION STATISTICS

## 1983-1984

### *Community Programs*

Referrals to Intake .....	11,145
Average Probation Caseload .....	3,082
Average Aftercare (Parole) Caseload .....	448

### *Support Services:*

Interstate Compact —	
Probation/Parole accepted into South Carolina .....	83
Probation/Parole transferred to other states .....	73
Runaways returned to South Carolina .....	165
Runaways returned from South Carolina to other states .	224
Total .....	545

### *Residential Care:*

Clients served, Crossroads and Hope House Shelters ....	688
Clients served, Departmental Group Homes .....	170
Total .....	858

### *Placement Services:*

Foster Care Placements .....	230
Contractual Group Home Placements .....	555
Total .....	785

### *Institutional Programs*

Admissions, Reception and Evaluation Center .....	1,623
Admissions, Residential Campuses .....	766
Average Daily Population (Caseload), Institutions .....	551

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FY 83-84

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
<b>I. Office Of Commissioner</b>						
Personnel .....	\$ 280,305.09	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 280,305.09	\$ 280,303.93	\$ 1.16
Per Diem .....	11,305.00	00	00	11,305.00	8,645.00	2,660.00
Contractual Services .....	24,260.00	00	00	24,260.00	24,256.78	3.22
Supplies & Materials .....	3,520.00	00	00	3,520.00	3,437.91	92.09
Fixed Charges and Contributions .....	2,059.00	00	193.70	2,252.70	2,232.49	.21
Travel .....	21,477.00	00	00	21,477.00	21,467.43	9.57
Case Services .....	00	00	1,172.36	1,172.36	1,172.36	00
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 342,926.09</b>	<b>\$ 00</b>	<b>\$ 1,366.06</b>	<b>\$ 344,292.15</b>	<b>\$ 341,525.90</b>	<b>\$ 2,766.25</b>
<b>II. General Institutional Programs</b>						
Classified .....	\$ 4,205,323.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 4,205,323.00	\$ 4,205,322.12	\$ .88
Temporary Positions .....	1,434.00	00	00	1,434.00	1,401.20	32.80
Student Earnings .....	13,767.00	00	00	13,767.00	12,700.16	1,066.84
Contractual Services .....	645,613.00	00	15,000.00	660,613.00	656,007.02	4,605.98
Supplies & Materials .....	267,164.00	00	00	267,164.00	266,670.29	493.71
Fixed Charges and Contributions .....	12,425.00	00	00	12,425.00	11,933.99	491.01
Travel .....	7,260.00	00	00	7,260.00	7,257.98	2.02
Equipment .....	83,361.00	00	00	83,361.00	82,983.12	377.88
Petty Cash .....	400.00	00	00	400.00	400.00	00
Case Services .....	16,980.00	00	00	16,980.00	16,979.58	.42
Purchase for Resale .....	00	00	30,225.02	30,225.02	30,225.02	00
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 5,253,727.00</b>	<b>\$ 00</b>	<b>\$ 45,225.02</b>	<b>\$ 5,298,952.02</b>	<b>\$ 5,291,880.48</b>	<b>\$ 7,071.54</b>
<b>III. Vocational Rehabilitation</b>						
Special Item .....	\$ 53,661.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 53,661.00	\$ 53,661.00	\$ 00
<b>IV. Educational Services</b>						
Classified .....	\$ 165,175.00	\$ 140,462.52	\$ 00	\$ 305,637.52	\$ 305,587.94	\$ 49.58

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT — Continued FY 83-84

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
Unclassified .....	742,982.00	227,480.38	477,621.73	1,448,084.11	1,448,017.69	76.42
Temporary Positions .....	22,250.00	00	1,912.39	24,162.39	24,157.15	5.24
Contractual Services .....	115,164.00	3,220.16	982.17	119,366.33	119,353.54	32.79
Supplies & Materials .....	44,952.00	19,236.64	6,401.48	70,590.13	69,938.30	651.83
Fixed Charges & Contributions .....	9,332.00	719.90	00	10,051.90	9,167.21	884.69
Travel .....	9,050.00	470.96	00	9,520.96	5,515.81	4,005.15
Equipment .....	12,048.00	49,591.23	00	61,639.23	61,628.58	10.65
Case Services .....	00	2,461.25	00	2,461.25	2,461.25	00
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,120,963.00	\$ 443,673.04	\$ 486,927.78	\$ 2,051,563.82	\$ 2,045,847.47	\$ 5,716.35
V. Education for Foster Children/Group Homes						
Special Item .....	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 14,722.16	\$ 20,277.84
VI. Community						
Classified .....	\$ 4,507,706.00	\$ 395,437.25	\$ 00	\$ 4,834,133.25	\$ 4,833,904.80	\$ 228.45
Temporary Positions .....	7,960.76	3,488.85	00	11,449.61	10,165.64	1,283.97
Contract Agents .....	135,700.00	00	00	135,700.00	135,586.00	112.00
Contractual Services .....	363,486.00	39,475.17	505.71	403,466.88	397,774.29	5,692.59
Supplies & Materials .....	153,665.00	8,460.56	3,425.76	165,551.32	165,075.78	475.54
Fixed Charges & Contributions .....	116,900.00	2,845.55	00	119,645.55	107,168.00	12,477.55
Travel .....	196,540.00	5,686.84	00	204,226.84	203,955.01	271.83
Equipment .....	19,445.00	00	7,272.70	26,717.70	25,552.29	1,165.41
Case Services .....	510,414.00	101,079.29	6,738.61	618,232.10	614,244.93	3,987.17
TOTAL .....	\$ 6,013,716.76	\$ 487,463.51	\$ 17,942.98	\$ 6,519,123.25	\$ 6,493,428.74	\$ 25,694.51
VII. Florence Crittenton Home						
Special Item .....	\$ 167,234.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 167,234.00	\$ 167,234.00	\$ 00
VIII. Juvenile Restitution						
Special Item .....	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 00



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT — Continued FY 83-84

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
<b>IX. Res. Treatment Emotional Handicapped .....</b>	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 00
<b>X. Administrative Services</b>						
Classified .....	\$ 1,614,679.65	\$ 157,739.34	\$ 00	\$ 1,772,418.99	\$ 1,772,418.99	\$ 00
Temporary .....	20,840.50	2,416.00	00	23,256.50	23,086.67	169.83
Contractual Services .....	562,051.00	19,633.84	34,156.39	615,831.23	588,986.22	26,845.01
Supplies & Materials .....	432,640.00	157,653.66	12,114.81	602,408.47	601,842.72	565.75
Fixed Charges & Contributions .....	248,763.00	00	00	248,763.00	246,219.77	543.23
Travel .....	20,685.00	410.59	00	21,095.59	21,091.54	4.05
Equipment .....	154,308.00	143.31	48,132.04	202,583.35	202,368.85	214.50
Permanent Improvements .....	00	00	21,878.00	21,878.00	21,878.00	00
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,053,967.15</b>	<b>\$ 337,966.74</b>	<b>\$ 116,281.24</b>	<b>\$ 3,508,235.13</b>	<b>\$ 3,479,892.76</b>	<b>\$28,342.37</b>
<b>XI. Treatment</b>						
Classified .....	\$ 787,041.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 787,041.00	\$ 787,040.31	\$ 69
Temporary .....	1,200.00	00	00	1,200.00	1,156.42	43.58
Contractual Services .....	67,213.00	00	00	67,213.00	64,915.51	2,297.49
Supplies & Materials .....	15,820.00	00	00	15,820.00	15,497.26	322.74
Fixed Charges & Contributions .....	6,766.00	00	00	6,766.00	6,349.75	416.25
Travel .....	13,130.00	00	00	13,130.00	13,110.32	19.68
Equipment .....	4,630.00	00	00	4,630.00	3,977.86	652.14
Case Services .....	276,346.00	00	00	276,346.00	274,581.61	1,764.39
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,172,146.00</b>	<b>\$ 00</b>	<b>\$ 00</b>	<b>\$ 1,172,146.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,166,629.04</b>	<b>\$ 5,516.96</b>
<b>XII. Employer Contributions</b>						
Permanent Improvements .....	\$ 2,340,414.00	\$ 166,598.10	\$ 85,706.05	\$ 2,592,718.15	\$ 2,592,717.15	\$ 1.00
Permanent Improvements .....	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 287,795.57	\$ 287,795.57	\$ 287,795.57	\$ 00
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$19,695,755.00</b>	<b>\$1,435,721.39</b>	<b>\$1,041,244.70</b>	<b>\$22,172,721.09</b>	<b>\$22,077,384.27</b>	<b>\$95,386.82</b>